

The Topeka State Journal.

TEN CENTS A WEEK.

LAST EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

HAWAII'S DEFIA.

Hurled in the Teeth of Cleveland and Gresham.

HUMILIATING POSITION OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Dole Tells Cleveland to Mind His Own Business.

IN DIPLOMATIC TONE.

The Hawaiian President's Language is Polite,

But His Meaning is Made Clear Enough.

DUMPED ON CONGRESS.

Having Gotten Himself Into the Scare,

Grover Unloads the Whole Matter on Other Shoulders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The president today transmitted to congress all correspondence relating to the Hawaiian question, since his last message. His message transmitting additional Hawaii correspondence is as follows:

I transmit herewith copies of all dispatches from our minister to Hawaii, relating by any way to political affairs in Hawaii, except such as have been heretofore transmitted to congress. I also send copies of instructions sent on January 13, 1893, being the instructions in full that have not been sent to congress. In my former message to congress, I withheld dispatches numbering three, under date of November 10, 1893, and also dispatch No. 44 under date of October 8, 1893. Instructions as to the contents of dispatch No. 44 are referred to in dispatches of more recent date, and I withdraw them to leave no longer reason for withholding them, as far as the substance of Dispatch No. 44 is still withheld for reasons that seem to be justifiable and proper.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Gresham's Letter to W.H.D.

The last instructions to Minister Williams referred to in the president's letter of transmission as the only instructions not sent to congress, are dated yesterday.

They were sent under cover of a telegram to W. A. Cooper, the displaced agent at San Francisco, instructing him to forward a telegram to Mr. Willis by the steamer Mariposa, tomorrow, (today, Jan. 12, 1894).

The telegram begins as follows:

"To Willis, Minister, Honolulu.—Your numbers, 11 to 18, inclusive, show that you rightly comprehend the scope of your instructions and have as far as in your power discharged the onerous task committed to you. The president, sincerely regrets that the provisional government refuses to acquiesce in the condition which his sense of right and duty and honor require for our national home instructed him to reach and submit as a measure of justice to the people of the Hawaiian Islands and their dependent subjects."

The signature goes on to state that the president has never claimed that the action of the provisional government constituted him an arbitrator in the technical sense or authorized him to act in that capacity between the provisional government and the queen. You made no such claim when you acquiesced that government with the president's decision.

The solemn assurance given to the queen has been referred to as an act of uncharity of the president to act as arbitrator but as a last resort to adjust determination of the president's duty in the interests of justice.

Even if the constitutional government was overthrown by the action of the American minister and an invasion by a military force of the United States, the president's authority is limited (conceding with our own unfaithful officials, and he can take no steps looking to a correction of the wrong done).

The president entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. This subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international law and required the president to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

Mr. Gresham then refers to previous dispatches, and says: "The president therein announces that the conditions of protection suggested by him to the queen had not proved acceptable to her, and that, upon the instructions sent to you, he called upon those conditions, he had not learned that the queen was willing to assent to them. The president therupon submitted the subject to the more extended powers and wide discretion of Congress, adding the assurance that he would not grudge to co-operate in any legitimate plan which might be devised for a solution of the problem, consistent with American honor, integrity and morality."

Mr. Gresham adds: "The matter now being in the hands of congress, the president will keep that body fully advised of the situation, and will lay before it from time to time the reports received from you."

President Dole's Reply.

President Dole's reply to the United States minister's demand is in substance as follows:

Minister Thurston Didn't Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—Minister Thurston did not arrive on the City of Peking this morning from Honolulu, but may be on the Australia, which is out-side bound line.

has at length been reported, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information on the subject that has been received during a period of over nine months.

"We shall continue the project of political union with the United States, as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later, it will be crowned with success to the lasting benefit of both countries.

"The additional portion of your communication referring to our domestic affairs with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the president of the United States expects this government "to promptly relinquish authority, with the question, are you willing to abide by the decision of the president?" might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstances that your communications contain as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneous conclusions based thereon that are so prejudicial to this government that I cannot permit them to pass unchallenged; moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised by it.

"We do not recognize the right of the president of the United States to interfere

STRICKEN DOWN.

T. D. Thacher Suffers a Stroke of Apoplexy.

HIS CONDITION THIS AFTERNOON IS PRECARIOUS.

HE MAY NOT LIVE.

Mr. Thacher Has Not Recovered Consciousness.

HIS DEATH MAY BE MOMENTARILY EXPECTED.

T. D. Thacher was stricken down with an attack of apoplexy at 11 o'clock this morning at his office in the Capital elevator, and was conveyed to his residence at 821 Fillmore street, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

At the time of the occurrence lawyer

GOLD BONDS

Can't Be Used Except for Redemining Legal Tenders, Says Mr. Culverson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Carlisle's reported purpose of issuing bonds by virtue of the general authority granted to the secretary of the treasury under the act of 1875, has aroused the interest of some of the leading constitutional lawyers of the house as to the legality of such action. It is well understood that Mr. Carlisle would not resort to this general act, except for the purpose of meeting the pressing demands for cash.

Judge Culverson, of Texas, chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, and most, if not all, of his colleagues on that committee, say that while the secretary has the general right to issue bonds, he cannot use the proceeds derived from their sale, except for the single purpose of redeeming outstanding treasury notes. This of course, would preclude the possibility of using the proceeds of bond issue for meeting current expenses, and would render a resort to bonds almost nugatory.

Judge Culverson has made an exhaustive study of the bond subject, and in giving his views today, he referred to a report he had made to congress on July 6, 1892. It was in response to a resolution of inquiry presented by Representative Dooley, asking whether under the act of 1875, the secretary of the treasury could use the proceeds arising from the sale of bonds for any purposes, other than those mentioned in the act.

Judge Culverson's report was signed by Congressman Oates of Alabama, Bynum of Indiana, Stockdale of Mississippi, Goodlight of Kentucky, Boatner of Louisiana, Layton of Ohio, Wolverton of Pennsylvania, Fullerton of New York, and Buchanan of Virginia. All of these gentlemen, with the exception of Messrs. Fullerton and Buchanan, are members of the present house of representatives and are regarded as authority on legal questions.

In the report they say: "There is no limitation upon the authority of the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds for the purpose of redemption under the act, but the proceeds derived from such sales cannot be used for other than redemption purposes."

The report furthermore states: "If the reserve fund of \$100,000,000 in gold and gold bullion required to be maintained in the treasury, should be depleted, in the absence of available surplus revenues, for the redemption of legal tenders, the sum should be restored from the current coin receipts not otherwise appropriated, and when such revenues are transferred to the reserve fund, they are not subject to be used for any other purpose."

Judge Culverson referred to this report today as covering the reported purpose of Mr. Carlisle to issue bonds. Mr. Culverson said it was very clear to him that the proceeds of the bonds could not be used for any purpose except the redemption of outstanding treasury notes.

A minority report was also reported at the time Judge Culverson's report was put in. Mr. Ray of New York, still a member of the house, and four other Republican members joined in the report. Judge Culverson says, however, that Secretary Foster prepared the report. The minority insisted that the secretary of the treasury had the right not only to issue bonds without any further authority from congress, but also had the right to use the proceeds from the sale for current expenses.

A peculiar feature of the Culverson report is its reference to the emphatic language of Mr. Bayard, now minister to Great Britain, concerning the reserve fund of \$100,000,000. The expression was used by Mr. Bayard when a member of the senate and while the act of 1882 was under consideration. Mr. Bayard said:

"It cannot be too emphatically stated and repeated, that gold was bought with bonds of the United States, with one purpose only. It was to procure and maintain a reserve and it can be used for anything else, it is a privilege of the nation and a breach of trust."

Judge Culverson and Messrs. Byrnes, Boatner and other congressional lawyers agree in the opinion of Mr. Bayard that the money realized in the sale of bonds cannot be used for any other than redemption purposes without violating a sacred trust.

Mr. Carlisle gathered up the coins and bills which Mr. Thacher had dropped and handed them to the book-keeper of the elevator.

At 2:30 this afternoon Dr. Alexander said to the members of Mr. Thacher's family that there could be very little hope of his recovery. He expressed the fear that Mr. Thacher would never regain consciousness. He has been unconscious since the attack first seized him in North Topeka.

It is feared Mr. Thacher may die at any moment. Mr. Thacher is 65 years of age.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S COURSE.

Will He Wait for Congress or Issue Bonds Countermanded by Them?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—That the low condition of the treasury is exciting general attention, is evidenced by the many rumors constantly in circulation purporting to indicate the future actions of the secretary should his recommendation for a bond issue not receive prompt action on the part of congress. One of these reports is that unless speedy action is taken, Mr. Carlisle will avail himself of the privilege which it is contended by some, he now possesses under the act of 1875, to issue bonds at higher rates of interest than have been recently proposed.

The publication of this statement has led to many inquiries at the treasury.

If congress gives authority to the treasury to issue 3% or 4% cent bonds, not the slightest difficulty would be found, it is said, at the department, in floating two hundred millions, or more, among the people of the United States, without resorting to subscription from abroad.

Adopts the Stand Plan.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—Wm. Henry Engle, mayor of Cincinnati, who has been having lively times with the church people of his city over the gambling question, passed through Chicago today. In interview he said he had adopted the stand plan of local government.

Endorsed Atfield's Action.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—The State Federation of Labor today passed resolutions endorsing Gov. Atfield of Illinois for his action in liberating Oscar Neelie, Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the Chicago anarchists.

Mosquera's Bill.

Given by Loveland Lodge, No. 83, D. of H., Friday night, January 19th, at Music Hall. Admission 25 cents.

Charles Foster, a tramp, was fined \$20 in the police court today for carrying concealed weapons. Charles Lamas, who was with him, was discharged.

TARIFF IS A TAX.

Is Asserted Again By Congressman Bryan.

GROSVENOR OF OHIO SPEAKS ON REPUBLICAN SIDE.

WHO WON THE WAR.

Is the Only Argument of the Republicans

In Refuting Tariff Reform Says Mr. Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Immediately after the reading of the president's Hawaiian message today, the tariff debate was resumed and Mr. Pickler, (Rep.) of South Dakota, made a vigorous speech on the discrimination the Wilson bill made against the farmers.

suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in low prices.

What Protectionists Say.

"The McKinley bill has reduced prices and the people are happy. The principle of protection can not be defended. The government has no right either to take my money by taxation and give to another, nor has it any right by an indirect tax to hold me while some one else makes a profit.

"We are exporting cotton manufactures to China, although our day wages are five to ten times higher. Our farmers pay for help nearly eight times what is paid in India, and yet we meet India when in Liverpool, but when you ask a protectionist how England will fare trade pays better wages than any European country with protection, he replies, 'Who put down rebellion, any how?'

"We are confident that this bill will remove a part of the load from the shoulders of the people, extend our markets and justify still further reduction in the near future. The bill has been pronounced as favorable to the south. Where we give free cotton to the north, we give free binding twine to the south. Where we give free agricultural implements to the north, Texas has more sheep than any northern state and yet consents to free wool for our manufacturers.



SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Hawaiian Provisional Government.

in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your government.

In conclusion President Dole says: "I am instructed to inform you, Mr. Minister, that the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, respectively and unhesitatingly declines to entertain the proposition of the president of the United States, that it should surrendered its authority to the executive. This answer is made not only upon the grounds before set forth, but upon our sense of duty and loyalty to the brave men whose commissions we hold, who have faithfully served us in the hour of trial and whose will is the only earthly authority we recognize. We cannot betray the sacred trust they have placed in our hands, a trust which is the cause of civilization in the interests of the whole people of these islands."

THE CITY OF PEKING ARRIVES.

Bahrain is Having Some Politics and Practices of Its Own.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The steamer City of Peking arrived here at 11 a.m. to-day, bringing the following Hawaiian advice:

(Continued from page 1.)—The United States government has forwarded to the president the copy of the Hawaiian government's annual report on the progress of the provisional government. Although at first refused to the press officially, it is now available. Every influence was brought to bear on President Dole to have the reply published sooner, but he refused and until the present, nothing has leaked out.

Perhaps the next in importance to the demand and reply which has passed between the provisional and the United States governments, is the two political forces represented by the American league and the executive committee of the annexation club. The growing strength of the radical party, which is now able to claim at least two-thirds of the American vote in Hawaii, is directed toward a larger representation in government than was secured by it when the provisional authority was first established.

The president entertains a different view of his responsibility and duty. This subversion of the Hawaiian government by an abuse of the authority of the United States was in plain violation of international law and required the president to disavow and condemn the act of our offending officials and within the limits of his constitutional power to endeavor to restore the lawful authority.

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City Physician Hibben says the number of cases of contagious diseases in the city has been reduced to fifteen, three of which are measles, ten scarlet fever (very light) and two diphtheria.

Milwaukee Bank Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—E. R. Payne, president of the defunct Commercial Bank of this city, made an assignment to John Campbell at noon today. The assignee gave bond for \$50,000. Mr. Payne is one of the bondsmen of the bank to indemnify Milwaukee county against loss of its funds.

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